

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXV. No. 149

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE GARDEN. Broadway—THE DRAMA OF THE
FORTY THIEVES. Matinee at 2.

BOVEY THEATRE. Bovey—RICHARD III.—THE
LION OF NUBIA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 231 St. between 5th and 6th av.—
FOR VERDUGO—LOST ANCHOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th street.—
MADAME—LOVE CHASE. Evening—THE LANCER.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th St. and 6th av.—THE COLO-
RED BROTHERS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-fourth St.—THE
GOOD NATURED MAN. Matinee at 2.

THE TAMMANY. Fourteenth street—GRAND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway—THE FAIR ONE WITH
BLONDE WIG. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway. cor-
ner Thirtieth St.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. corner of Eighth avenue and
23d St.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 11th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—
MADAME—LINDA IN CHAMOIS. Evening—CAMILLE, &c.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE. Madison av. and
26th St.—OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PAST THEATRE. Brooklyn—
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—BARKLEY THE BARON.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 12th Broadway—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM. NUBIO ARCTIC. &c. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 21 Broadway—COMIC
VOCALISM. NUBIO MINSTER. &c. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Tammany Building. 14th
St.—BARKLEY THE BARON.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. No. 72 Broadway.—
IN AND OUT.

ROOPE'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn—ROOPE'S MIN-
STRELS—FAROESEA. PRODUCE OF AMERICA, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL. 25d street and 4th av.—GRAND
CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th av. between 5th and
6th sts.—THEODORE TOMPKINS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 612 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, May 28, 1870.

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The Fenian Flurry Number Three—The
Canadians and the British Press.

This is the third Fenian invasion of her
Britannic Majesty's North American posses-
sions. The first was at Campo Bello, a sea-
coast island on the line between New Brun-
swick and Maine; the second was at Ridgway,
below Buffalo, across the river, near Fort
Erie (where they had the fight at Limestone
Isle), and the third, on a far more extensive
scale than either of the others, appears to
comprehend a plan of invasion extending from
Minnesota and the Red River of the North, or
Winnipeg basin, eastward along the frontier
to Vermont and even to Maine. In the points
chosen this time for a lodgment on British soil,
however, the Fenians at St. Albans and at
Huntington have avoided the difficulty of
putting a river or an arm of the sea between
them and the soil of the United States, so that
in the event of an attack and repulse by the
enemy they could have a convenient line of
retreat to the safe side of the line. The
results of the operations of these fighting
Fenians so far have shown the wisdom of this
precaution and the wisdom, too, of the old
couplet, that

He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

According to the reports of the Fenian
gatherings along the whole line of the frontier,
from Red River to Maine, the sum total of
their able-bodied men moving upon the Cana-
dians, or preparing to move, is about six
thousand, distributed as follows:—Around
Huntington, two thousand; about St. Albans,
fifteen hundred; along the border, near Buffalo,
fifteen hundred; between Detroit and Chicago,
fifteen hundred; and on the Minnesota border,
Red River, five hundred; and there are said to
be from five to ten thousand fighting Fenians
in the interior cities of our Northern States
awaiting an outfit and transportation. If the
managers of this invasion of Canada have been
guided by anything like a plan of operations
we presume it was this:—To make a lodgment
in the enemy's country at some convenient
point and to entrench and hold their position
till sufficiently reinforced from other points to
make an advance upon some convenient town,
the capture of which would furnish supplies
and reinforcements for another forward move-
ment. We suppose, too, that, like Lopez,
when he invaded Cuba, these Fenian leaders
counted upon a rising of a host of allies in the
enemy's country, and though, like Lopez, they
have failed, it is still probable that, with the
continuance of these annual forays, Canada,
like Cuba, may become a hotbed of rebellion.

It is probable, however, that the miserable
collapse of this latest Fenian ascent upon
Canada for the independence of Ireland will
result in drying up the streams which so far
have supplied the Fenian treasury, and that
accordingly more than a year will elapse before
there will be another Fenian army put in
motion heading for Montreal. In fact, it must
now be evident to the most hopeful of the
Fenian leaders and to the mass of their follow-
ers that they can do nothing in Canada without
the support of the United States, and that only
"England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." They
see that General Grant, in good faith and
in downright earnest, is enforcing and will
enforce our neutrality obligations; that he
will not even wink at their violation in any
way, and that, as he says in his warning pro-
clamation, he will leave all hostile invaders of
a friendly neighbor's territory to the conse-
quences of their own acts.

While General Grant is thus effectively acting
for the suppression of these warlike
Fenian movements the Canadian and the British
journals appear virtuously indignant that
he has permitted these troublesome Fenians to
gather on the border and has failed to guard
the outraged Canadians with a standing army
on the frontier sufficiently strong to keep the
peace. These reflections and suggestions are
very refreshing, considering the active sym-
pathy of these same Canadians for Jeff Davis
in our terrible struggle to maintain our national
existence; and the advice from the leading
British journals to our government is exceed-
ingly cool, considering the disastrous conse-
quences to our commerce resulting from the
piratical depredations of those Anglo-rebel
privateers, such as the Alabama and Shenandoah.

Absurd and ludicrous as these Fenian forays
may appear, however, they will serve, perhaps,
to teach some wholesome lessons to the
Fenians themselves, to the Canadians and
to England—first, to those honest, credulous,
hardworking Irishmen and Irish women who
have furnished the funds for these Fenian
enterprises in Canada, that money for such
senseless forays is money thrown away; that
the Canadians ought to learn that one good turn
from a friendly neighbor deserves another
from them, and England will be apt to see that
so long as the United States on a thirty days' notice
can muster two hundred and fifty thousand
Irish volunteers for the invasion of
Canada or Ireland peace with this country,
on such reasonable terms, Alabama claims
included, as our government may propose, is
the only alternative of safety for the British
empire.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP PEREIRE—
HER RUN TO BREST.—The French Transat-
lantic mail steamship Pereire, which sailed
from New York on the 14th inst., having on
board the distinguished company of American
passengers whose names were reported in the
HERALD next day, arrived at Brest early on
Monday evening, the 23d inst., having made,
as usual with the vessels of this line, the
passage within nine days—an exceedingly
rapid run, when we consider the greater sail-
ing distance to Brest over a trip to Liverpool
or Queenstown. Strange to say, the "arrival
out" of the Pereire is only reported by the
cable to-day. This is termed in the telegram
"a shameful neglect of somebody." So it is,
as will be affirmed by the relatives and friends
of the passengers. But who is the somebody?
Who delays the news? Who interrupts the
delivery of mail reports by this French line on
almost every occasion of the voyages of its
vessels?

SOME OF THE NEWSPAPERS are criticizing
General Grant's grammar in his late neutrality
proclamation. It seems now that the tele-
graphers and not the President were blamable.
As these papers usually say the worst they
can about the President it is encouraging to
know, however, that they have no more
serious fault than a grammatical error to
charge him with.

The Purification of the Ballot Box.

The bill to enforce the fifteenth amend-
ment was finally passed by the House yester-
day, and will in all likelihood be approved by the
President to-day. Thus it becomes a law
after a long and thorough ventilation in both
branches of Congress and by the general press
of the country. It provides substantially a
thorough protection of the ballot box from
frauds. It imposes heavy penalties not only
on fraudulent voters, but on all aiders and
abettors in frauds at elections—on the judges
and inspectors who knowingly refuse
to receive honest votes or knowingly
receive dishonest ones; on any person who at-
tempts by bribery, intimidation, or threats to
prevent any one from voting or from doing
any of the acts necessary to qualify him to
vote, and on any person who shall oppress or
injure another on account of his vote. It gives
United States marshals the power to arrest
persons for such offenses, and United States
courts the power to try them, and it gives the
President authority to enforce the execution of
judicial processes under the act by the em-
ployment of the naval and military forces. It
provides that any person, a candidate, who has
been deprived of his election by reason of the
denial to any citizens of the right to vote, may
bring suit to recover his office in federal or
State courts, as he may choose. It provides
also penalties against persons who accept
offices knowing themselves to be ineligible, and
abolishes special State taxes on Chinese immi-
grants.

The bill, it will be seen, is broad as the
Union in its provisions. It protects the
darky down South, the Chinaman on the
Pacific coast and the honest vote in New York
city. While it is purely a party measure and
has been passed in both houses by a purely
party vote, it is broad enough and long enough
to cover both parties, and will in its provisions
operate impartially and faithfully for a pure
ballot box, without regard to political com-
plexion. The penalties imposed by it are
severe, but they are aimed at crimes which
need severe punishment. We have so long
been under the rule of the party roughs of
this city that we shall have reason to rejoice if
the bill becoming a law is rigidly enforced,
and none but the party roughs or the
political organizations dependent on fraudu-
lent elections for success are apt to regret it.
Especially will the bill serve to secure the
purification of the ballot box if the uniform
Naturalization bill now pending in the Senate
is also passed. The latter gives the power of
naturalization into the hands of the United
States courts and specifies that a foreigner
cannot vote within less than six months of the
date of his naturalization. The two bills, it is
therefore obvious, are admirably calculated,
besides the service they may render the newly
made voters of another race and complexion,
to rid New York of the infamous frauds so
long imposed on honest voters by the hurried
naturalization of all the newly arrived foreign
element a few days before election, and the
repeating and intimidation practised by ruf-
fianly voters and ruffianly inspectors at the
polls.

The Question of Reviving American Com-
merce in Congress.

Mr. Lynch deserves credit for his perse-
verance in the House of Representatives for
reviving and promoting the commerce and
shipping interests of the country. At first he
claimed too much, particularly in the matter
of subsidies or direct appropriations from the
Treasury; but seeing this was impracticable he
accepted the substitute to the original bill,
which does away with that feature of a direct
bonus to shipbuilding. This shows that he is
intent on reviving the shipping interests of the
country and that he will accept anything to
that end he can get from Congress. The sub-
stitute to the original bill provides for a draw-
back of duties on all materials used in the
construction of ships and of stores used on
board of them afterwards. This is undoubt-
edly a fair and reasonable proposition. No
one who has the interests of our commerce at
heart or who takes a broad view of the na-
tional welfare could object to such a proposi-
tion. There is, however, a serious objection
to granting a bonus—a direct payment from
the Treasury—upon American materials used
equal to the duty on foreign materials. This
would be in the interest only of a limited
class of the community, and must lead to ex-
travagance and corruption. It is wrong in
principle, an outrage upon the taxpayers and
contrary to sound policy. Mr. Butler's plan
of favoring American shipping by a reduction
of duty on foreign dutiable articles carried in
American bottoms would be better.

The debate on the bill to revive our com-
merce developed great ignorance and a lament-
able want of national feeling in Congress.
Some of the Western members showed a con-
tracted sectional feeling that was a disgrace to
the country. They seemed to think that the
West—their section—had no interest in our
shipping or foreign commerce. How short-
sighted! How unpatriotic! Whatever tends
to promote the shipping interests and to en-
large our commerce must be a benefit to their
constituents. But even if they were not
directly benefited these narrow-minded legisla-
tors ought to remember that it is their duty
to legislate for the general welfare, and not for
any particular section. Indirectly the West
would reap the advantages of an enlarged
American commerce and an increase of Ameri-
can tonnage as much as the commercial cities
of the East. The debate on this subject shows
what small local politicians we have in Con-
gress and how much we need statesmen of
broad national views there. Still we have
hope, from the large vote of 105 yeas to 61
yeas against Mr. Allison's motion to lay the
bill and amendments on the table, that some
measure will be passed in favor of reviving
American shipping and commerce.

COUNTING THE FORCES.—Old Abe Lincoln
when once asked the force of the Confederates
said they had from one to two million men in
the field. He justified this computation on the
ground that every one of our generals re-
ported half a million in front of him. We are
having in much smaller numbers about the
same sort of counting just now. Everybody
who sees twenty Fenians on the border re-
ports five hundred, and the same twenty is
seen by twenty different persons; so the
Fenian forces are augmented in magnificent
ratio.

Latest from the Fenians.

The news of yesterday morning might have
led to the supposition that a battle would have
taken place during the day at Huntington,
which the Fenians were said to have occupied,
and which, of course, the Canadian troops
would not permit them to occupy very long
in peace. But it does not appear that the
battles had taken possession of the town at all,
but had only advanced a short distance
into the Dominion territory by crossing Trout
river, where they entrenched themselves. Des-
patches from Toronto state that they were
driven from their works by a force of a thousand Canadian volunteers,
and recrossed the border into United States
territory, where they scattered towards their
homes. From the same Canadian source we
learn that one paissant general, being super-
seded by another, left his command and the
cause in disgust. If all the leaders did the
same thing it would be good for the poor fel-
lows of the rank and file, who are certain to
be left in a wretched, penniless and hungry
condition to seek their homes as best they
can when this miserable fizzle reaches the
climax. It appears that the fight on Trout
river lasted only a few minutes; the Cana-
dian troops, deploying into line, opened a
brisk fire, to which the Fenians responded
only by about twenty shots and then aban-
doned the field, in spite of all the efforts of
their officers, by the use of their swords and
revolvers, to keep them in line. The news
also states that Prince Arthur's appearance in
the front at the head of his regiment created
great excitement and enthusiasm. This ap-
pearance of the royal scion of the House of
England is the more notable because the Fenian
invasion was not thought worthy even of a
proclamation by the Governor of the Domi-
nion or an order by the Commander-in-
Chief of the militia. The whole work seems
to have been done by the local volunteers,
without any specific orders, except such as
the admonition of self-protection suggested.

The concentration of United States troops
along the frontier, under General Meade, will
probably cause a speedy dispersion of the
Fenian boys in the different towns, where they
are now lingering in despair over the fate of
their ill-judged expedition and cursing their
officers for the sad plight to which they have
been brought. And thus will end the Fenian
fiasco of 1870, as the attempt of 1866 was
brought to an unhappy and disgraceful ter-
mination.

No King for Spain.

By our latest advices we learn that General
Prim regards the declaration of General Es-
partero to accept the Spanish crown as final,
and recommends the consolidation of the Span-
ish regency. As at the same moment our ad-
vices inform us that there is very serious ob-
jection, inside and outside of the Cortes, to the
confirmation of plenary powers in the hands of
Serrano, the inference is that, quite in accord-
ance with what we hinted some time ago,
General Prim himself may be the man of the
future. But there is more than this in the
present tendency of Spanish affairs. The Na-
poleonic dynasty rises like a giant refreshed
with wine from the recent plebiscitary contest
in France. Almost simultaneous with its suc-
cess occurred the Saldanha revolution in Por-
tugal and the suggestion of an Iberian union.
The Portuguese Deputies of the old Chamber
have separated with solemn pledges against a
subordination to Spain, but not, it may be re-
marked, against any union which should re-
cognize the autonomy of their country while
combining its strength for good results with
that of their cousins beyond the Spanish fron-
tier, who are of the same religion, speak a
language very similar to their own and have
some traditions in common with them. The
disorders in Spain and in Portugal have re-
cently afforded France nearly as good a pre-
text for interference as that which has called
her troops to Italy, and should those disorders
continue and the regency be found im-
practicable under certain conditions, why
might not the preponderating influence of
France be exercised in a peculiar way? Spain
seeks for a leader, and General Prim,
in something of that capacity, has had frequent
counselling at Paris. Could he not prepare
the way for a plebiscite in Spain which
might result in the selection of a Napoleonic
prince to head the nation? How would the
candidate suit the idea of a political fraterni-
zation of the Latin race? Stranger things
than this have happened. A brother of the
First Napoleon was once made King of Spain
by force; suppose that a cousin of Napoleon
III. should rise to the same eminence by popu-
lar vote, and that his rule should, in time,
cover the entire Iberian peninsula? Would
the latter really lose thereby, or would the
security and peace of Europe be any the
worse off for an arrangement that would
repose upon so many guarantees of strength
and order?

This is a question which may have more
significance and be more nearly in accordance
with the French Emperor's new map of Europe,
bearing the ante-date of 1872, than most people
imagine.

"LOYALTY" OF PRESIDENT GRANT.—The
London Times talks approvingly of President
Grant's "loyalty." His loyalty to the Union
and to the government and people of the
United States was never doubted. Does the
Times mean to intimate that his "loyalty" was
a different application, and that the non-en-
forcement of the Alabama claims is evidence
that "loyalty" to the British throne is believed
to be not yet extinct among the American
people? That sort of "loyalty" was melted
out of their hearts when the statue of George
the Third, in Bowling Green, was torn down
and molten into bullets for the defence of
American liberty.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE CARTAGE BUREAU.—
On Saturday last we exposed the abuses of
the Cartage Bureau, that has been managed in
the interests of private parties in this city
against the welfare of the port and the best
interests of our merchants, and we urged the
Secretary of the Treasury to abolish it as an
obstruction to commerce. We are glad to
see that the Secretary has accepted our sug-
gestion. The cartage will hereafter be con-
ducted on the old system, a few additional
safeguards being thrown around it to protect
it from the abuses that have been pre-
vailing in the new system without let or
hindrance.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday the Legislative,
Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill gave
rise to several warm discussions, which de-
finitely settled one important point at least.
Among the amendments proposed was an
appropriation of five hundred thousand dol-
lars for the improvement of the Capitol
grounds. This brought out several Western
Senators, who opposed the appropriation and
took occasion to ventilate the proposition of
the removal of the national capital. Their
eloquence, however, was unheeded, and the
Senate put a finish to the insane project by
passing the appropriation by the overwhelm-
ing vote of 42 yeas to 10 nays. Other
amendments were adopted increasing the salar-
ies of the Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court to ten thousand dollars per annum, Asso-
ciate Judges to eight thousand dollars and of
Circuit Judges to seven thousand five hun-
dred dollars, the increase of salaries to com-
mence July 1, 1870, and the bill passed. The
Committee on Appropriations reported, with
amendments, the House bill for deficiency in
the appropriation for the payment of mileage
for members, the amendments appropriating
one million two hundred thousand dollars to
supply the deficiency for the collection of
custom duties and twenty thousand dollars for
special counsel fees. Senator Trumbull said
Congress appeared to have thrown aside all
ideas of economy, and suggested that while
thus lavishly squandering the people's money
it might be well enough to raise the pay of
members of Congress.

The House took up the South Carolina
contested election case—Wallace against Simp-
son. Simpson not being reconstructed according
to the acts of Congress, the House, with its usual
sense of political consistency, awarded the seat
to Wallace, although there was a majority of
four thousand against him in his district. The
Legislature of Idaho, having become some
time ago impatient of federal control, assumed
even more than State sovereignty and passed
several laws discriminating against race and
color. To keep the new law progressive
Legislature within due bounds the House
annulled the obnoxious laws and placed John
Chinaman upon the same footing as other un-
naturalized foreigners. The report of the con-
ference committee on the bill to enforce the
fifteenth amendment was taken up and agreed
to. The President will probably sign the bill
to-day. The Internal Tax bill was then taken
up. It is presumed to be, on Mr. Schenck's
authority, a short substitute for the annual
bill, which is often of immense proportions;
but when the Clerk commenced reading it was
found that the first section took up thirty
pages, whereupon the House, at the hour
designated, adjourned without hearing the
end of it.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION has probably gone
republican throughout the State, and certainly
since the State was readmitted, and the radicals
in Congress, who believe that loyalty means
republicanism, have the privilege of rejoicing
over the thorough reconstruction of the Old
Dominion, while they have also the option of
blushing at the useless conditions they im-
posed upon the State before readmitting her.
Chatham was elected Mayor over Elliston, in
favor of whom the United States District Court
was about to render a decision when the fatal
disaster at the Richmond State House occurred.
How many houses now in mourning would
have been still joyous and cheerful had the
difference between these opposing candidates
been settled at first by the ballot!

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.
Governor J. W. Geary, of Pennsylvania; Captain
Osb, of Massachusetts; Rev. S. L. Baldwin, of Foo
Chow; Judge Stryker, of Syracuse; S. C. Pomeroy
& C. Skovv, of Washington; General G. H. Pierce
and Calvin Hall, of New Hampshire; General J. G.
Foster, of the United States Army, and Rev. T. J.
Kelly, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Lieutenant Commander N. Lindlow, of the United
States Navy; John Jeffrey, of Scotland, and General
J. S. Whitney, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas
Hotel.

General Allen Rutherford, of Washington; General
E. S. Pierce, of Michigan; Dr. J. S. Adams, of Bos-
ton; Colonel R. H. Perry, of St. Domingo; Dr. T.
Fitter, of Philadelphia; Judge E. C. Russell, of Ten-
nessee; Colonel W. J. Hendrick, of Saratoga, and S.
P. Teasdale, of Salt Lake City, are at the Metropol-
itan Hotel.

Colonel C. L. Allen, of Maine, and Major H. W.
Gear, of New Jersey, are at the St. Charles Hotel.
Professor H. Goldie, of Toronto, and Dr. W. Ed-
mondson, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Elmo
Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander E. E. Probst, of the United
States Navy; L. B. Bradley, of New Haven; W. E.
Katon, of Halifax; Thomas E. Davis and C. F. Moore,
of Boston, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Francis Fellows, of Hartford; C. W. Chapin, of
Springfield, and C. T. Stewart, of New Jersey, are
at the New York Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Judge Nelson, Judge Pelton and Judge Comstock,
for Syracuse; State Senators Ely and Miner, for
Binghamton; D. C. Littlejohn, for Albany; W. A.
Wood, for Seneca Falls; J. A. Ordway, for Boston;
Colonel H. S. McCull, for Delaware; J. C. Harris,
for Buffalo; General George G. Meade, for Canada;
T. M. Pomeroy, for Auburn; Dr. G. Lindeman, and
W. E. Dale, for Washington.

Count De la Tour, Italian Minister to Japan, and
Countess De la Tour, Captain Samuel Samuels, Rev.
Dr. Clinton Locke, Chicago; Lawrence R. Jerome,
New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Livingston, New York;
Mr. and Mrs. C. T.